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Forest Service NEWS



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5-3-90

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FOREST SERVICE ESTIMATES EFFECTS OF SPOTTED OWL STRATEGY

PORTLAND, May 3--A 31 % reduction in timber harvest on the 13 National Forests of Oregon and Washington was the main finding of a Forest Service/Bureau of Land Management task force convened to estimate the effects of implementing the Northern Spotted Owl conservation strategy, as proposed by an interagency committee of scientists on April 4.

"We're looking at a potential 820 million board foot reduction in timber harvest on the 13 owl forests, after all forest plans are finalized," stated Pacific Northwest Regional Forester John Butruille. "Additionally, 14,000 timber-based jobs could be lost. These figures represent the impacts of the conservation strategy if it were implemented in full. We still have to take these recommendations and work them through other considerations such as economics and social impacts."

The point of comparison for the estimated impacts in the timber program is the allowable sale quantity (ASQ), which is the average annual quantity of green, merchantable sawlogs that may be sold from the area of suitable land managed under a forest plan. Forest plans for the Siskiyou, Okanogan, Wenatchee, and Siuslaw National Forests have been finalized; plans for the Rogue River, Umpqua, Willamette, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, Deschutes, Mt. Hood, Winema, Gifford Pinchot and Olympic are nearly ready for final decisions and publication. The ASQ used in this analysis for these latter National Forests is a projected volume, based on changes between draft and final forest plans, and is still subject to change by plus or minus 10%.

By September 30, the Forest Service is required to review the Chief's 1988 Record of Decision on the Northern Spotted Owl. Estimates of effects released today will be considered with the scientific report in making this revision.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In response to the findings of the Interagency Scientific Committee that was appointed to study the northern spotted owl, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior, through the Chief of the Forest Service and the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, formed an interagency working group. The charge to this group was to analyze the economic impacts of implementing the recommendations of the Interagency Scientific Committee.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

The analysis of economic impacts in Washington, Oregon, and California compares implementation of current plans for National Forests and Bureau of Land Management Districts with implementation of the spotted owl conservation strategy. "Current plans" for the Forest Service are final Forest Plans or draft Forest Plans where plans have not been finalized. For the Bureau of Land Management, the currently planned sale level by District are used.

The analysis considers the dynamics of the timber market economy. The effects of a timber supply reduction on Federal lands in Washington, Oregon, and California were analyzed nationally in terms of changes in price, consumption, trade, and interregional shifts in supply. The resulting effects on regional prices were examined to estimate potential response of private supply.

Changes in prices will also affect revenues to the Federal Treasury and payments to counties in the three affected States. The analysis shows that rising prices will substantially offset reductions in timber volume. However, since the national economic situation in the future is uncertain, an analysis of the effect on revenues to the Treasury and payments to counties if prices remain constant was also done and shown here for comparison.

In summary, the analysis shows:

- o Timber harvest on Federal lands will decline by 2.4 billion board feet by 1995 and remain at that level under the Interagency Scientific Committee recommendations. (Table I).
- o Private harvest increases in response to higher stumpage prices will reduce the effects of the Federal decline by about half in the near term (1995), but this increase cannot be sustained, and by 2000, timber harvest from Federal and private ownerships combined will be 2.7 billion board feet below the current level. (Table II)
- o Current planned Federal harvest levels would support about 53,000 jobs in total; about half of these are direct employment in the forest industry. The loss of jobs by 1995 in response to the Federal harvest volume reduction would be about 25,500 jobs. (Table III)
- o The private harvest response would mitigate the employment effect in 1995 and net job loss would be about 13,300. Private owners will not be able to sustain this higher level of production. By the year 2,000, therefore, job loss as compared with the present will be about 28,000.
- o Rising prices will help offset loss in revenues to the Treasury, but by 1995, implementation of the conservation strategy will mean a decline of \$148 million and by 2000, a decline of \$229 million as compared with revenues from currently planned levels of harvest. (Table IV)

Table 3--Volume of Timber Offered for Sale on Federal Lands After Implementation of the Interagency Scientific Committee Conservation Strategy.

Forests and Districts Affected by ISC Strategy	Current Plans	Actual or Projected Final Plans		Actual or Projected Final Plans plus ISC Strategy	
		1995	2000	1995	2000
		(Million Board Feet)			
Washington National Forests					
Gifford Pinchot ^{1/}	388	334	334	189	189
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie ^{1/}	170	108	108	45	45
Okanogan ^{1/}	63	63	63	59	59
Olympic ^{1/}	186	111	111	43	43
Wenatchee	136	136	136	83	83
Subtotal	943	752	752	419	419
Oregon National Forests					
Deschutes ^{1/}	202	100	100	91	91
Mt. Hood ^{1/}	255	193	193	154	154
Rogue River ^{1/}	137	120	120	85	85
Siskiyou	160	160	160	119	119
Suislaw ^{1/}	335	335	335	198	198
Umpqua ^{1/}	340	334	334	273	273
Willamette ^{1/}	568	491	491	333	333
Winema ^{1/}	199	115	115	110	110
Oregon BLM Districts					
Salem	239	239	239	62	62
Eugene	223	223	223	59	59
Roseburg	247	247	247	103	103
Medford	213	213	213	123	123
Coos Bay	254	254	254	96	96
Subtotal	3,385	3,024	3,024	1,805	1,805
California National Forests					
Klamath ^{1/}	200	142	142	110	110
Mendocino ^{1/}	93	84	84	66	66
Shasta-Trinity ^{1/}	226	224	224	129	129
Six Rivers ^{1/}	175	150	150	92	92
California BLM District					
Ukiah	9	9	9	3	3
Subtotal	699	609	609	395	395
Total Public	5,027	4,385	4,385	2,619	2,619
Private Lands ^{2/}					
Western Washington & Oregon	7,235	7,505	7,270	7,820	6,940
Eastern Washington & Oregon	630	935	650	1,005	665
California	2,115	2,240	2,140	2,300	--
	9,980	10,680	10,060	10,220	7,605

^{1/} The timber volume shown for projected final plans in these forests could change up to plus or minus 10 percent in actual final plans. A mid-point of this range is shown in order to assess the impact of implementing the ISC strategy.

^{2/} Actual harvest shown for private lands in the "current plans" column.

NOTE: Final BLM new plan sale levels will not be known until the new plans are completed in 1992. Existing plan levels are carried into years 1995 and 2000 for comparative purposes only.

Table 4--Timber-Based Employment After Implementation of the Interagency Scientific Committee Conservation Strategy

Forests and Districts Affected by ISC Strategy	Current Plans	Actual or Projected Final Plans		Actual or Projected Final Plans plus ISC Strategy	
	<u>1995</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>2000</u>
(Number of Employees)					
Washington National Forests					
Gifford Pinchot ^{1/}	4,687	4,035	4,035	2,283	2,283
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie ^{1/}	1,943	1,234	1,234	514	514
Okanogan ^{1/}	592	592	592	555	555
Olympic ^{1/}	1,843	1,100	1,100	426	426
Wenatchee	1,452	1,452	1,452	886	886
Subtotal	10,518	8,414	8,414	4,665	4,665
Oregon National Forests					
Deschutes ^{1/}	1,380	683	683	615	615
Mt. Hood ^{1/}	2,924	2,106	2,106	1,680	1,680
Rogue River ^{1/}	1,345	1,178	1,178	835	835
Siskiyou	1,872	1,872	1,872	1,392	1,392
Siuslaw ^{1/}	4,087	4,087	4,087	2,416	2,416
Umpqua ^{1/}	3,492	3,430	3,430	2,804	2,804
Willamette ^{1/}	6,157	5,322	5,322	3,610	3,610
Winema ^{1/}	1,485	858	858	821	821
Oregon BLM Districts					
Salem	2,470	2,470	2,470	641	641
Eugene	4,473	4,473	4,473	654	654
Roseburg	2,612	2,612	2,612	1,089	1,089
Medford	2,525	2,525	2,525	1,458	1,458
Coos Bay	2,300	2,300	2,300	869	869
Subtotal	35,122	31,918	31,918	18,884	18,884
California National Forests					
Klamath ^{1/}	1,980	1,420	1,420	1,100	1,100
Mendocino ^{1/}	809	731	731	505	505
Shasta-Trinity ^{1/}	2,621	2,621	2,621	1,544	1,544
Six Rivers ^{1/}	2,100	1,800	1,800	1,104	1,104
California BLM District					
Ukiah	90	90	90	30	30
Subtotal	7,600	6,662	6,662	4,283	4,283
Total	53,240	46,993	46,993	27,831	27,831

^{1/} Numbers for projected final plans for these forests are based on projected timber volumes that could change up to plus or minus 10 percent in actual final plans. The numbers are based on a midpoint of this range in order to assess the impact of implementing the ISC strategy.

NOTE: Final BLM new plan sale levels will not be known until the new plans are completed in 1992. Existing plan levels are carried into years 1995 and 2000 for comparative purposes only.

Table 6--Timber-Based Revenue After Implementation of the Interagency Scientific Committee Conservation Strategy--Rising Price Assumption

	Current Plans	Actual or Projected Final Plans	Actual or Projected Final Plans plus ISC Strategy		
Forests and Districts Affected by ISC Strategy	<u>1995</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>2000</u>
		(Millions of 1989 Dollars)			
Washington National Forests					
Gifford Pinchot ^{1/}	71	79	82	58	55
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie ^{1/}	32	26	27	14	13
Okanogan ^{1/}	7	12	8	13	8
Olympic ^{1/}	27	21	22	11	10
Wenatchee	15	28	18	19	11
Subtotal	151	166	156	114	97
Oregon National Forests					
Deschutes ^{1/}	22	21	13	21	12
Mt. Hood ^{1/}	53	50	51	51	49
Rogue River ^{1/}	26	29	31	27	26
Siskiyou	37	48	50	46	44
Siuslaw ^{1/}	85	109	113	84	80
Umpqua ^{1/}	76	97	101	102	97
Willamette ^{1/}	125	139	144	122	116
Winema ^{1/}	42	46	29	49	29
Oregon BLM Districts					
Salem	73	94	98	32	30
Eugene	68	88	92	30	29
Roseburg	50	64	67	35	33
Medford	45	59	61	44	42
Coos Bay	69	89	92	44	41
Subtotal	773	933	942	686	628
California National Forests					
Klamath ^{1/}	21	18	18	16	14
Mendocino ^{1/}	11	12	12	9	9
Shasta-Trinity ^{1/}	38	46	44	30	27
Six Rivers ^{1/}	29	31	29	21	19
California BLM District					
Ukiah	1	2	2	1	1
Subtotal	100	109	105	76	69
Total	1024	1208	1203	876	795

^{1/} Numbers for projected final plans for these forests are based on projected timber volumes that could change up to plus or minus 10 percent in actual final plans. The numbers are based on a midpoint of this range in order to assess the impact of implementing the ISC strategy.

NOTE: Final BLM new plan sale levels will not be known until the new plans are completed in 1992. Existing plan levels are carried into years 1995 and 2000 for comparative purposes only.

Table 8--Payments to States After Implementation of the Interagency Scientific Committee Conservation Strategy - Rising Price Assumption

	Current Plans	Final Plans		Final Plans plus ISC Strategy	
	1995	1995	2000	1995	2000
(Thousands of 1989 Dollars)					
Washington National Forests					
Gifford Pinchot ^{1/}	16,976	18,851	19,582	13,810	13,148
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie ^{1/}	7,469	6,121	6,359	3,302	3,144
Okanogan ^{1/}	1,553	2,920	1,848	3,054	1,803
Olympic ^{1/}	7,264	5,592	5,809	2,804	2,670
Wenatchee	3,234	6,080	3,849	4,145	2,448
Subtotal	36,496	39,565	37,446	27,115	23,213
Oregon National Forests					
Deschutes ^{1/}	4,571	4,254	2,693	4,277	2,525
Mt. Hood ^{1/}	11,354	10,548	10,957	10,896	10,374
Rogue River ^{1/}	5,568	6,291	6,535	5,769	5,493
Siskiyou	6,951	8,967	9,314	8,633	8,220
Siuslaw ^{1/}	21,267	27,435	28,498	20,992	19,986
Umpqua ^{1/}	13,017	16,495	17,134	17,454	16,618
Willamette ^{1/}	26,551	29,608	30,755	25,995	24,750
Winema ^{1/}	10,062	10,932	6,920	11,680	6,897
Oregon BLM Districts					
Salem	38,809	50,064	52,004	16,813	16,007
Eugene	35,575	45,892	47,670	15,718	14,965
Roseburg	25,873	33,376	34,669	18,018	17,154
Medford	24,256	31,290	32,502	23,391	22,271
Coos Bay	37,192	44,478	46,202	21,763	20,720
Subtotal	261,045	319,628	325,855	201,399	185,981
California National Forests					
Klamath ^{1/}	4,229	3,731	3,579	3,172	2,890
Mendocino ^{1/}	2,494	2,771	2,658	2,100	1,913
Shasta-Trinity ^{1/}	8,204	10,091	9,681	6,527	5,947
Six Rivers ^{1/}	6,991	7,371	7,071	4,962	4,521
California BLM District					
Ukiah	54	67	64	24	22
Subtotal	21,973	24,030	23,053	16,785	15,293
Total	319,514	383,223	386,354	245,299	224,487

^{1/} Numbers for projected final plans for these forests are based on projected timber volumes that could change up to plus or minus 10 percent in actual final plans. The numbers are based on a midpoint of this range in order to assess the impact of implementing the ISC strategy.

NOTE: Final BLM new plan sale levels will not be known until the new plans are completed in 1992. Existing plan levels are carried into years 1995 and 2000 for comparative purposes only.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FOREST SERVICE RENDERS DECISION ON VEGETATION MANAGEMENT APPEALS

PORTLAND, July 2--USDA Forest Service Deputy Chief Allan J. West has announced the final decision on the ten administrative appeals submitted last year contesting the Pacific Northwest Region's Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for "Managing Competing and Unwanted Vegetation."

"After a thorough review of the appellant's concerns, it is my decision to affirm the Regional Forester's decision to approve the environmental impact statement for 'Managing Competing and Unwanted Vegetation,' and deny the appellant's request for relief," said West.

West's final decision dismisses the ten appeals and allows for removal of an administrative stay on using herbicides on the National Forests in Oregon and Washington. The Deputy Chief's decision will allow the 19 National Forests in the Pacific Northwest to fully implement the final EIS, and consider all tools available when managing competing and unwanted vegetation.

In December of 1988, the Forest Service's Pacific Northwest Region completed an environmental impact statement assessing the environmental and human health effects of managing competing and unwanted vegetation by manual, mechanical, prescribed fire, biological, and herbicide methods. This final EIS was prepared in response to a 1984 lawsuit and U.S. District Court's ruling to complete a worst-case analysis and a comprehensive human health risk assessment for herbicide use. The Court also during that time enjoined the agency from using herbicides in the Pacific Northwest pending completion of the analysis and risk assessment. Once completed, the final EIS and Record of Decision was appealed by ten parties, and some requested an administrative stay on using herbicides pending review of their concerns.

(more)

The administrative stay on herbicide use has been in place since May 24, 1989, when the Forest Service was released from the 1984 U.S. District Court herbicide injunction. At that time the parties to the 1984 lawsuit, through court-ordered mediation, successfully reached an agreement over vegetation management issues on the National Forests in the Pacific Northwest. With the appeal decision and the removal of the administrative stay, the Forest Service will again be allowed to consider herbicide use as one method for treating unwanted and competing vegetation on the National Forests in Oregon and Washington.

Herbicides, manual, mechanical, prescribed fire, and biological methods are all used to manage competing and unwanted vegetation in many land management activities such as controlling vegetation that competes with young conifer seedlings, clearing away roadside brush, controlling vegetation on and around research sites, and eliminating noxious weeds. However, before any treatment method for managing competing and unwanted vegetation can be selected, site-specific analysis, early and ongoing public involvement, and adherence to certain provision in the associated Mediated Agreement must first be met.

The final selected alternative in the environmental impact statement allows for all vegetation management tools to be available, but emphasizes prevention of vegetation management problems. The use of non-herbicide methods is preferred when vegetation treatment is needed. Herbicides and prescribed burning will be used less frequently than before the 1984 injunction, and herbicide use will require special considerations.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

COUNTIES TO SHARE IN NATIONAL FOREST RECEIPTS

PORTLAND, June 4--An estimated \$197 million will be shared by 31 counties in Oregon and 27 counties in Washington according to estimates released today as their share of fiscal year 1990 National Forest System receipts.

The Oregon amount totals \$154,679,713.59, and the Washington amount totals \$42,281,751.10, according to Pacific Northwest Regional Forester John Butruille. Revenues are collected for the uses of land and sale of resources from 24.5 million acres of national forests and grasslands such as timber, grazing, recreation, and minerals. States are required by law to use their share of the receipts for public schools and roads.

Butruille said making advance estimates of the state payments helps local budget planners complete their work. He said the final payments will be based on actual receipts collected and may vary from the estimates announced today.

According to Butruille, interim payments representing 75 percent of the estimated total state shares of national forest receipts will be made in September. The balance will be paid in December, when final figures on the revenue collected during fiscal year 1990 are available. These estimates do not include 25 percent of the 1990 revenues from the Crooked River National Grassland in Oregon. Revenues from national grasslands are based on calendar year receipts with payments made the following March.

FY90 ESTIMATED NATIONAL FOREST RECEIPTS

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OREGON:

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BAKER	1,651,769.55
BENTON	392,373.41
CLACKAMAS	5,999,561.96
COOS	561,058.83
CROOK	4,440,881.41
CURRY	3,567,862.87
DESCHUTES	3,304,426.39
DOUGLAS	22,816,321.04
GRANT	11,785,250.64
HARNEY	4,877,129.82
HOOD RIVER	2,491,441.66
JACKSON	5,080,900.79
JEFFERSON	607,972.23
JOSEPHINE	1,991,927.18
KLAMATH	13,041,178.42
LAKE	6,133,386.29
LANE	32,533,153.49
LINCOLN	4,131,454.08
LINN	11,439,138.31
MALHEUR	11,819.96
MARION	4,129,919.75
MORROW	578,998.76
MULTNOMAH	868,859.48
POLK	7,656.77
TILLAMOOK	2,218,465.18
UMATILLA	1,566,651.00
UNION	1,471,514.35
WALLOWA	2,339,145.20
WASCO	2,472,451.48
WHEELER	1,480,965.61
YAMHILL	613,986.37
JACKSON (REGION 5)	72,091.31

154,679,713.59

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WASHINGTON:

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ASOTIN	217,351.81
CHELAN	2,372,370.12
CLALLAM	2,095,642.19
CLARK	12,093.08
COLUMBIA	644,479.85
COWLITZ	340,548.82
DOUGLAS	3.30
FERRY	1,175,071.24
GARFIELD	385,715.01
GRAYS HARBOR	646,440.75
JEFFERSON	2,829,105.67
KING	2,356,661.84
KITTITAS	972,520.40
KLICKITAT	139,676.19
LEWIS	4,392,652.12
MASON	664,771.08
OKANOGAN	2,417,500.00
PEND OREILLE	659,403.51
PIERCE	847,157.89
SKAGIT	1,311,768.37
SKAMANIA	8,769,743.04
SHOHOMISH	2,345,457.52
STEVENS	516,275.25
THURSTON	4,203.03
WALLA WALLA	9,830.04
WHATCOM	2,115,724.40
YAKIMA	3,565,710.22
PEND OREILLE (R-1)	453,069.38
STEVENS (R-1)	20,804.98

42,281,751.10

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WATER QUALITY PROTECTION AGREEMENT SIGNED

PORTLAND, July 12--An agreement which recognizes coordinated efforts to protect water quality in Oregon's National Forests was signed this week by John Butruille, Regional Forester for the Pacific Northwest Region, and Fred Hansen, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Director.

The 20-page memorandum of agreement reflects a joint effort to protect water quality from changes that can be caused by timber harvest, grazing, recreation, and other forest activities. According to Butruille and Hansen, the new agreement, combined with a strategy to prioritize Oregon's water quality problems, has given the Forest Service and DEQ a fresh starting point to work from.

The Forest Service will use the agreement in developing and carrying out forest management plans. DEQ will use the agreement to address environmental issues that arise and to evaluate forest management plan implementation. The agreement outlines agency priorities for efforts and expenditures and defines problems and solutions.

This agreement replaces and expands upon a previous agreement signed in 1979. DEQ recently initiated an assessment of non-point sources of pollution, which allowed the agreement to define actions that should be taken.

The Forest Service is developing a similar agreement with the Washington Department of Ecology. DEQ has signed similar agreements with the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service, and Bureau of Land Management. DEQ is also developing agreements with the Division of Land Conservation and Development, State Forestry Department, and other agencies.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT OF ANADROMOUS FISHERIES

PORTLAND, August 17--Forest Service officials who deal with the Columbia River drainage of Oregon, Washington, and parts of Idaho are developing management guidelines to provide more consistency and coordination among all agencies in the management of the anadromous fisheries. Regional Foresters for the three regions involved, the Pacific Northwest (John Butruille), the Northern (John Mumma), and Intermountain (Stan Tixier), are involved in the coordinated effort.

John Butruille, regional forester for the Pacific Northwest Region national forests, said that a draft policy statement along with draft management guidelines have been developed and are available for review and comment. Copies of the documents may be obtained from the Pacific Northwest Region headquarters in Portland, Northern Region headquarters in Missoula, Montana, or the Intermountain Region headquarters in Ogden, Utah.

Butruille stated that written comments or suggestions concerning the policy and guidelines are needed in his office in Portland by September 10, 1990.

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8-24-90

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U.S. DISTRICT COURT LIFTS BAN ON HERBICIDE USE AT FOREST SERVICE TREE NURSERIES

PORTLAND, August 24--The U.S. District Court in Portland lifted the 1984 court injunction that banned the USDA Forest Service from using herbicides on National Forest tree nurseries in Oregon and Washington. Judge James M. Burns signed the order lifting the injunction on August 14. The nurseries affected are: the Wind River Nursery near Carson, Washington; the Bend Pine Nursery, Bend, Oregon; the Dorena Tree Improvement Center near Cottage Grove, Oregon; and the J. Herbert Stone Nursery, located near Medford, Oregon.

The Forest Service published the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for Nursery Pest Management in October 1989. The FEIS was completed in response to the 1984 court injunction banning the use of herbicides on National Forest lands in Washington and Oregon. In addition to analyzing the effects of herbicides, the FEIS addresses the use of other pesticides used for pest control at nurseries -- fungicides, fumigants, and insecticides.

The FEIS calls for an integrated pest management plan using all available methods of control; however, non-chemical methods are preferred. Nursery managers will use mitigating measures, including monitoring employee health and soil and water conditions, to reduce risks to human health and the environment. The FEIS establishes formal decision-making procedures that each of the four nurseries in the Pacific Northwest Region will follow to assess and prescribe pest management treatment.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OREGON AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES TO SHARE NATIONAL FOREST RECEIPTS

PORTLAND, September 19--Thirty-one counties in Oregon and 27 counties in Washington received interim payments totalling over \$137 million--75 percent of their share of estimated revenues from the sale and use of national forest products and services in fiscal year 1990. Nationally, about \$246 million in interim payments were distributed. Oregon and Washington ranked first and third respectively among the states receiving payments.

The Oregon amount totals \$111,339,612.90, and the Washington amount totals \$25,981,143.09, according to Pacific Northwest Regional Forester John Butruille. This reflects a 13 percent decrease from last year's actual receipts. Final payment to Oregon and Washington is estimated to be \$148,452,817.20 and \$34,641,524.12, respectively. Final payment will be made in December, after determining the actual receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30.

The money returned to the states, and in turn to the counties, is to be used for public schools and roads. By law, the amounts represent 25 percent of the money collected by the Forest Service from the sale of timber, and from grazing, recreation, mineral extraction, and other land-use charges on the 191 million acres of national forest system lands.

The interim payments do not reflect revenues collected from the Crooked River National Grassland in Oregon. Revenues from the national grasslands are based on calendar year receipts with payments made the following March.

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ESTIMATED RECEIPTS TO COUNTIES FY 90

OREGON:

Baker	\$ 1,744,699.67
Benton	359,675.62
Clackamas	5,634,339.45
Coos	590,442.61
Crook	3,836,086.14
Curry	4,175,158.67
Deschutes	4,094,907.19
Douglas	24,852,986.44
Grant	10,811,151.85
Harney	4,391,434.82
Hood River	2,340,571.82
Jackson	4,942,327.64
Jefferson	731,419.68
Josephine	2,290,677.28
Klamath	13,291,332.00
Lake	6,077,504.46
Lane	28,769,976.94
Lincoln	3,787,166.24
Linn	9,702,227.35
Malheur	12,103.45
Marion	3,576,393.80
Morrow	460,036.56
Multnomah	816,245.49
Polk	7,018.71
Tillamook	2,033,593.08
Umatilla	1,260,983.52
Union	1,488,803.91
Wallowa	2,220,017.83
Wasco	2,322,731.59
Wheeler	1,267,982.55
Yamhill	562,820.84

\$148,452,817.20

WASHINGTON:

Asotin	\$ 172,694.28
Chelan	2,203,716.32
Clallam	1,851,581.87
Clark	10,709.74
Columbia	512,063.78
Cowlitz	301,593.05
Douglas	3.07
Ferry	817,663.63
Garfield	306,465.26
Grays Harbor	571,155.69
Jefferson	2,499,625.55
King	1,694,551.09
Kittitas	822,818.39
Klickitat	123,698.47
Lewis	3,807,411.83
Mason	587,351.26
Okanogan	1,380,000.00
Pend Oreille	926,601.31
Pierce	609,146.50
Skagit	1,087,124.11
Skamania	7,766,562.11
Snohomish	1,814,789.38
Stevens	380,725.49
Thurston	3,028.81
Walla Walla	7,810.35
Whatcom	1,753,400.27
Yakima	2,629,232.51

\$34,641,524.12

75% Interim Payment:

\$111,339,612.90

\$25,981,143.09



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A-14
9-21-90

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

HUNTERS CAN EXPECT CHANGES IN FOREST LANDSCAPE

PORTLAND, September 21- Hunters can expect different forest conditions in Eastern Oregon due to large-scale fires and insect infestations that have had impacts on wildlife habitats, recreation opportunities and other resources.

"Hunters are going to see some changes to their familiar hunting areas because of fire and insect infestations," said Pacific Northwest Regional Forester John Butruille.

"Eastern Oregon forests are currently experiencing insect infestations that have created stands of dead and dying trees. These pest epidemics have impacts on a whole range of resources and resource activities," said Butruille.

Hunters should also be aware of a cooperative noxious weed management program directed by the Forest Service and Oregon Department of Agriculture. Hunters can do their part in the noxious weed prevention program by using locally grown hay or using pelletized feed for their horses when they travel from western to eastern Oregon.

Hunters may also encounter road closures and other special regulations because of the current forest conditions. Please contact your local Forest Service offices for additional information.

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A-15
10-28-90

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

HEALTH OF BLUE MOUNTAIN FORESTS TO BE STUDIED

PORTLAND, October 28--A task force of Forest Service scientists and specialists will study the health of three national forests in eastern Oregon over the next six months to determine what measures are necessary to restore the forests to a healthy condition.

Bill Gast, Deputy Forest Supervisor of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, was appointed by Regional Forester John Butruille to chair the task force. "Under Bill's leadership, the five-person committee will analyze the condition of the Malheur, Umatilla and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests and will recommend procedures to rehabilitate and maintain these forests in a healthy condition."

Butruille said the impetus for the study comes from nearly a decade of epidemic levels of insect infestation and tree diseases, all aggravated by several years of drought.

"Forest health in the Blue Mountains has been on a decline for sometime," Gast said. "The problems can't be cured quickly. The task force will look at long-term means of restoring and maintaining healthy forest conditions."

"We will work closely with the Blue Mountains Natural Resource Institute, and any actions we recommend will be consistent with the forest plans of the three national forests," Gast said. The Institute is a body of county, state and federal officials interested in overall forest health, headquartered in LaGrande, Oregon.

The study, which will focus on national forest lands only, is due for completion in March 1991. Other committee members are Entomologist Don Scott, Pathologist Craig Schmitt, Ecologist Charlie Johnson, and Silviculturist Dave Clemens.

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Forest Service NEWS



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A-16
11-29-90

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DEVLIN NAMED DIRECTOR OF TIMBER MANAGEMENT

PORTLAND, November 29--Bob Devlin, Forest Supervisor of the Umpqua National Forest, has been selected as Director of Timber Management in the Regional Office of the Pacific Northwest Region in Portland announced Regional Forester John F. Butruille.

Devlin replaces Wendall Jones who retires on November 30. Devlin's starting date is December 2.

"Wendall did a tremendous job of leading timber management during a period of unprecedented change. His leadership will be sorely missed," said Butruille.

Devlin will be responsible for directing the timber management program in the Pacific Northwest Region which includes 19 National Forests, located in Oregon and Washington.

"The last five years on the Umpqua have been both rewarding and challenging. I'm looking forward to the new challenges facing me and to being a part of the changes going on in the field of forestry," said Devlin.

Devlin began his Forest Service career in 1957 as a seasonal employee on the Allegheny National Forest in Pennsylvania. After graduating from Pennsylvania State University in 1958 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in forestry, Devlin had assignments on the Oak Knoll and Salmon Ranger Districts, Klamath National Forest, California.

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New Timber Director--continued

In 1962, he transferred to the Greenhorn Ranger District, Sequoia National Forest, in California, where he served as assistant district ranger, a position he held until 1964.

During the next 21 years, he served as district ranger, Salmon River Ranger District, Klamath National Forest; timber staff officer, Stanislaus National Forest, California; and forest supervisor, Rogue River National Forest, in Oregon. Since 1985, Devlin has been forest supervisor of the Umpqua National Forest.

Wendall Jones retires November 30 after over 33 years of working for the Forest Service. Jones graduated with a degree in forestry from Oregon State University in 1954. His early career included positions as field forester; district ranger on Willamette and Siuslaw National Forests; timber staff officer on the Mt. Hood National Forest; leader of timber sales for the Northwest Region from 1980-82; leader of timber sales in the National Office in Washington, D.C. from 1982-84; to his position of director of timber management for the Pacific Northwest Region, 1984-1990.

Jones served as the principal Forest Service timber management representative to the timber industry, other Federal and State officials, professional societies, research and academic communities, and the public on a variety of issues associated with the professional and scientific aspects of timber management.

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A-17
11-29-90

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JAN ALEXANDER WINS AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN MINERALS MANAGEMENT

PORTLAND, November 29, 1990--John F. Butruille, Regional Forester for the Pacific Northwest Region, today announced that Jan Alexander of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest headquartered in Baker City, Oregon, is the winner of the 1990 Forest Service Minerals Award for excellence in minerals management. The award will be presented at a special ceremony in January in Washington, D.C.

"Jan has consistently demonstrated outstanding leadership ability and has developed a positive working relationship with the minerals industry and local community," Butruille said.

The Forest Service minerals award was developed to recognize individuals who encourage and facilitate the orderly exploration, development, and production of minerals in an environmentally sensitive manner. Recipients are awarded for showing initiative, innovation, and demonstrating a positive working relationship with the public.

As a mineral technician on two districts of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest in eastern Oregon, Jan administers over 400 minerals cases annually. In this position, she has been very successful at transferring mining technology and incorporating ongoing mine reclamation into the plan design. This has resulted in less surface area disturbance of the land at any one time. She was also instrumental in developing a Memorandum of Understanding with Eastern Oregon Mining Association to guarantee mine reclamation and reclaiming abandoned mine sites on the Forest.

In 1989, over \$4 billion of minerals were produced on the National Forest System. As a result of this, over \$500 million was returned to the treasury.

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